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Crozier, instead of reprinting this group of essays, had rewritten their substance, cutting out those passages in which he repeats himself or in which he has been proved by the course of events to be mistaken, the book need not have been half as long. As it is, the judicious reader will be obliged to make for himself those excisions which should have been made by the author.

It does not follow that the book is not worth reading. Dr. Crozier is a man of salient intellectual individuality. He began many years ago to build up a philosophy of social progress; and the several books which he has published as parts of his general scheme have all contained vigorous and independent thinking. He has made a genuine personal contribution to the discussion of our contemporary social problems and their historical background. But his thinking has always been more spasmodic and energetic than systematic and careful. He is sometimes betrayed by the liveliness of his imagination and the intolerance of his independence; and in dealing with economic questions he seems peculiarly liable to such betrayal. His *Wheel of Wealth* was not much more than an ingenious effort to base a system of economics on a metaphor. His discussion of tariff reform in the present book is an illustration of the same kind of insistent imaginative credulity; it adds little to what he has already published in support of high protectionism. On the other hand, these essays, as well as those on certain phases of socialism, contain much shrewd and penetrating comment on the human aspects of modern social and economic questions. Dr. Crozier is not always sound, but he is usually interesting; and if he is less interesting than usual in this particular book that is because of the occasional and fragmentary nature of much of its contents.

HERBERT CROLY.

Abriss einer Geschichte der Theorie von den Produktionsfaktoren.

By JOHANNES MULLER. (Jena: Gustav Fischer. 1911.
Pp. 53. 1.80 m.)

This rather fragmentary sketch passes in rapid review the theories of Turgot, Smith, Mill, Sismondi, List, Robertus, Marx, and Brentano concerning production and the factors of production; and includes scattered comments on value and distribution. It is of small value to anyone who is familiar with the history of economics, and misleading to one who is not. Though showing

clear evidence of immaturity, it is rather dogmatical in tone. The contributions of the Mercantilists and Kameralists are denied by implication, and no mention is made of Senior or Hermann. The reviewer would ask these questions: Did Smith introduce individualism? Is it true that Turgot did not, on the whole, recognize the productivity of capital? Was Mill the first to recognize and expound the relation of scarcity to value? Did he make the "secondary factors" (climate, security, etc.) in any way co-ordinate with land, labor, and capital? These queries seem to deserve a negation, and each negation is a criticism of the *Abriss*.

One point of importance is suggested by the perusal of Dr. Müller's pamphlet: Does the writer not fail to see that Smith's definition of "production" is a question of definition? The problem with the classical economists was to define "wealth" so as to make it a measurable quantum and then to define "production" so as to correlate it with wealth. This is a problem today. To choose a definition of wealth which includes invisible and intangible items, as does the author, merely indicates that he has a different—and perhaps a less precise—notion of the scope of the science.

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